Projects Encourage Excellence

CHAPTERS SPONSOR MANY PROGRAMS

Phi Beta Kappa chapters are doing far more these days than merely recognizing excellence by the election of new members. The scope and diversity of various programs are impressive, and indicate that the chapters are actively encouraging outstanding academic achievement.

One of the most ambitious and unusual programs is being sponsored by the Ohio State University chapter. Known as the "Scholar-at-Work" project, it is designed to open up informal avenues of intellectual contact between promising undergraduates and members of the faculty by giving the students a glimpse of how scholars work. Students in the program are drawn from the Arts College Council, created to promote understanding of the meaning of a liberal arts education, the Honors Program, and the Academy, an informal discussion group comprised of outstanding undergraduate students. The Council works to improve relationships between students and faculty and to represent students in evaluating curricula offered by the Arts College. It also sends delegates to University committees, publishes a quarterly newsletter, and presents a "good teaching" award to an outstanding professor. Candidates for the council must have high academic ratings.

The program is set up so that groups of six students each spend an hour with a distinguished member of the faculty, in his office or wherever he does most of his serious thinking. Identities of the professors and their departments are not disclosed to the students until after the appointments have been scheduled. This is done to avoid the practice of signing up for a meeting with a man because his field is directly connected with the student's, and to prevent the "fan club" type of meeting which might be precipitated by some academic personalities.

Students are encouraged to ask leading questions that will give some insight into academic life. Although a one-hour session cannot be expected to yield a comprehensive view of the scholar, the students participating in the program have found it to be worthwhile and informative.

A similar program is underway at Princeton University. The traditional spring smokers have been replaced by discussions with various members of the faculty on the reasons they entered the academic profession. The general objective of the program is to make Phi Beta Kappa less formal and to arouse more undergraduate participation than did the annual smokers, which featured formal orations.

Scholarships are an integral part of the program at many chapters. The Boston University group, for example, each year awards $600 to an outstanding

(Continued on back cover)
A Defense of Freedom of Inquiry and Expression

THE COLODNY CASE

By EDWARD H. LITCHFIELD

Once each year the laws of the Commonwealth require that I review the faculty and administration of this University and advise the Commonwealth as to whether or not there are any among us who are known to be subversive. After a more than usually assiduous self-scrutiny, I can say to the best of our knowledge there is none.

The faculties, trustees, and administration of this institution are poignantly aware of the dangers implicit in our conflict with international communism. If we are vigilant in our efforts to prevent subversion from developing within our institution, that effort arises primarily from our convictions regarding our way of life and the threats to which it is subjected. While our concern is buttressed by the statutory law of the Commonwealth which periodically reminds us of the dangers which an unprincipled competitor forces upon us, we are equally disciplined in this home of constitutional government by a rich tradition of freedom of expression which is the very heart of the society which we are intent upon protecting from subversion either from within or without.

You will be among the first to understand that an American university is by definition a place of free inquiry. It is not a government bureau, nor an industrial corporation, nor a church. Its role in society postulates question, criticism, controversy, debate, and doubt in all matters, social as well as scientific.

The university embraces and supports the society in which it operates, but it knows no established doctrines, accepts no ordained patterns of behavior, acknowledges no truth as given. Were it otherwise, the university would be unworthy of the role which our society has assigned it.

In the last analysis, the university must be free to think as its members will, to the same extent and for the same reason that the press must be free to comment as it will, as one branch of government must function independent of another, as the churches must be free to offer doctrinal sanction, as the corporations must have opportunity to pursue product and market with an absolute minimum of outside direction.

As you well know, I have divided my life among the private corporation, the government office, and the campus, and I understand that each of these is, as is the church and the press, a prime source of strength and thought and aspiration. It must not be obscured that each of these contributes to and perpetuates our society precisely because we do postulate multiple sources of ideas, of values, of ultimate truths.

Destruction of Pluralism

In fulfilling its function of inquiry, research, and experimentation, the university continuously exercises this postulate of pluralistic values. We thus often find ourselves at variance with established public policy and conventional ideology. But, however we may differ from established views, and however wrong we may be, it does not follow that the institution or its members are subversive unless it is clear that we advocate the destruction of our constitutional government, which is, in fact, the destruction of our pluralist society.

The principal threat of international communism lies in its clear intent to destroy the pluralism which the press, the corporation, the church, and the university represent. We must be certain that that threat does not succeed.

As staunch defenders of a democratic system, we must also be concerned about those who would overzealously "defend" our social system in such a way as to destroy it. If I rise and damn my fellow man, I should be prepared with clear and incontrovertible evidence. I should first have conferred with his peers, should have tried established channels for just consideration of my claim, and should have exhausted all the vehicles and remedies of an orderly society.

Surely in these paragraphs you recognize that we are speaking of principles, of first principles of a society which is in challenge the world over. I review them as a framework in which to discuss the particular matter of this report.

During the year, we exercised every care in making certain that we did not admit to our fellowship those who would subvert a society which postulates multiplicity of values, pluralist institutions and the constitutional framework designed to preserve them. We are satisfied today, that, on the basis of information which we are able after due and determined effort to obtain, there is no one among our faculty and administration who believes that our society as I have defined it should be replaced by another.

While in a sense our statutory responsibilities will be discharged when this single statement is submitted to the Commonwealth, it is important to speak of a particular situation which has caused much public comment. This is the matter concerning Dr. Robert G. Colodny. I believe the essentials both as to procedure of inquiry and the substance of conclusion are these:

1. A question having been raised in the legislature and in the public press as to Dr. Colodny's association with international communism, I appointed a fact-finding committee to look into the matter. The committee represented the University trustees, the administration, and the faculty. It included a lawyer, a former corporation executive, and a faculty member whose whole professional life has been spent in an academic environment.

2. The intended procedure of objective review of the facts of the case was
discussed in advance with Dr. Colodny, with the Committee on Tenure and Academic Freedom of the University Senate and, of course, the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees. The procedure was acceptable to all of these parties and the investigation went forward with general concurrence as to the wisdom of this method of review.

3. The committee and its counsel have spent more than four months in pains-taking investigation, even though the task by its very nature was a distasteful one to them. Every appropriate investigatory agency of the federal government has been consulted, and every one has been co-operative and in most instances has been able to provide the committee with useful information. Dr. Colodny’s students and colleagues, both in this University and in other institutions, have been contributors to the materials which the committee reviewed. Associates of other years have volunteered information and others have responded to inquiries from the committee and from counsel. A wide variety of other public and private institutions have been involved in supplying information which has been helpful to the committee in its deliberations. In addition, the committee has consulted extensively with a variety of highly qualified persons in a position to make substantive judgments about the significance of Dr. Colodny’s writings. Dr. Colodny himself was given every opportunity to state his views and comment on all charges made against him. At the same time the committee was firm in obtaining from him all relevant information. He was co-operative and frank throughout.

In all, six professional people have been engaged in this investigation for four months. The evidence from all over the world runs to several thousand pages. We have invested a very considerable amount of our time and resources, and have utilized every outside resource available to us. This has been a laborious, time-consuming, expensive, but thorough examination of the record.

4. In making this examination, we have done so with appropriate recognition of the concepts of legal relevance, hearsay evidence, and other safeguards traditional in judicial hearings. The committee also necessarily was guided by common sense, rational judgment, and general logic. It tried to be fair both to the charges and to the individual being charged. The committee had no powers of subpoena, of course, but depended upon the willingness of a great many persons to set forth facts as they knew them. I believe, therefore, that we can rightly conclude that this has been a determined, even a monumental, effort to establish the specifics of the matter, in order that we could act dispassionately.

5. The fact-finding committee has now reported on the essential question addressed to it, which was: “Is Dr. Robert Colodny a subversive person as defined by the Pennsylvania Loyalty Act of 1951?” Collaterally, the committee has received information concerning Dr. Colodny’s competence as a scholar and a teacher, and concerning his views on controversial issues. On the basis of the evidence it was able to gather, the committee members unanimously drew their conclusions as follows:

a. Dr. Colodny is a loyal American, is not now and never has been a Communist, and is not a subversive person as defined by the Pennsylvania Loyalty Act of 1951.

b. Dr. Colodny is an exceptionally gifted scholar and an inspiring professor who does not teach doctrines subversive to our government.

c. Dr. Colodny exhibits exceptional independence of thought and action, according to his own conscience, in both his scholarly and societal pursuits.

d. Dr. Colodny has in the past knowingly associated with Communists and Communist-front organizations, solely in order to promote causes in which he believed deeply, especially the fight against Fascism and the establishment of a world peace.

e. In common with many other young people during the depression, Dr. Colodny maintained hope for some of the promises of the Soviet Union, but this feeling has given way to disillusionment and criticism of Russia’s oppression. He brands Marxist doctrines as fallacious and believes that communism has no place in a society such as ours.

f. Dr. Colodny fought with the Abraham Lincoln Brigade in the Spanish Civil War, risking death and suffering serious wounds, because of his hatred for Fascism. For the same reason—hatred of Hitler and Hitlerism—he volunteered in the U.S. Army before Pearl Harbor, despite severe physical disability.

g. Dr. Colodny believes that the Cuban revolution gained its impetus through the peasants’ hopes for agrarian reform, but that the Castro government now has slipped into the Soviet orbit. He believes this to be a calamity for the people of Cuba, of the United States, and of the entire Western Hemisphere.

Committee Findings Valid

From all the evidence at hand, I have determined to my satisfaction that these findings of the committee are valid. I therefore wish specifically to say that to the very best of our knowledge, after most careful investigation, Dr. Colodny is a loyal American, is not a Communist or subversive person as defined by the Pennsylvania Loyalty Act of 1951, is an able and objective scholar, and is an inspiring teacher who does not teach doctrines subversive to our way of life.

This decision was made with an acute awareness of its implications. In making this decision, I consulted with a number of persons who could apprise the circumstances equitably. One person is one of the country’s most respected attorneys and a chairman of the board of trustees of one of our largest and finest universities. Another is president of an equally outstanding university. A third is a distinguished historian and a past president of the American Historical Association. Dr. Colodny’s own national professional society. Members of the University Senate’s Committee on Academic Freedom and Tenure and members of the Senate Council also were consulted. It was the unanimous agreement of all these persons that the decision was just, fair, and principled.

We must remind ourselves that in analyzing the facts of this case we had to evaluate an epoch a quarter of a century past. Hitler and Mussolini, first with Franco then with Tojo, were threatening the world through their lust for power. In those days Russia was officially presumed to be our friend and soon an ally, and the brutality and deceitfulness of international communism, while suspected by many of us, had not yet become apparent to millions of people. Unless we constantly remind ourselves of these conditions, we can err seriously in judging the actions and motives of persons who took part in the epoch.

Today, one would wish for a society in which he need not be concerned about his neighbor’s views. Let the neighbor go his own way. But this is no longer possible. Our society lives in an atmosphere disturbed on the one hand by those espousing subversive doctrines of Communist origin, and on the other hand by those whose anxieties over communism would deprive us of our traditional liberties.

I would respectfully suggest that those who publicly try to innuendo and condemn by inference are not different from those who purge without a hearing; that intemperance and absolutism are equally dangerous whether they arise from within or without; that vigilance like Janus must look in both directions.

To conclude, I wish to emphasize again that in the matter of allegations concerning Dr. Colodny, our evidence leads us to decide that no action on the part of the University is warranted, and none shall be forthcoming.

Finally, as an institution we have pledged our opposition to the threats of international communism and we have promised ourselves to refuse it our fellowship. This is our unequivocal position. Let no one mistake it.
HUMANITIES
(Philosophy, Literature, Fine Arts)
Guy A. Cardwell
John Cournos
Robert B. Hellman
George N. Shuster

SOCIAL SCIENCES
(History, Economics, Government, Sociology, Education)
Robert C. Angell
Frederick B. Artz
Lawrence H. Chamberlain
Norman J. Padelford
Earl W. Count
Lawrence A. Cremin
Louis G. Hunter
Roy F. Nichols

NATURAL SCIENCES
Ralph W. Gerard
Kirtley F. Mather

Recommended by the Book Committee

GEORGE N. SHUSTER
The Death of God. By Gabriel Vahanian. Braziller. $5.
This provocative essay goes beyond Erich Fromm's Disinheritted Mind to ask (but not to answer) the question. What will be the "living God" in a time when "God is dead?" Its tone can be judged by its critique of the positions of Maritain and the Existentialists.

God and Caesar in East Germany. By Richard W. Solberg. Macmillan. $4.95.
With the Berlin crisis very much with us, this book about what it means to be a Christian in the German Democratic Republic today should find an audience. It is a sober, factual account of Communist efforts to browbeat the Protestant Church to win youth for the materialistic philosophy, and to suppress popular religious traditions.

This impressive interpretation of the outLook of Protestant divinity during a crucial period in English intellectual history supplement's the already existing rich literature by providing a fresh, remarkably comprehensive historical perspective. Of particular interest now may be the authors' stress on vestiges of ecumenical thinking.

The Fate of Man. Edited by Crane Brinton. Braziller. $7.50.
What shall we think of man and his destiny? Professor Brinton answers by bringing together many varied reflections on the problem, ranging all the way from Lucretius and Augustine to Erwin Schroedinger and Martin Buber. His own comments are impressive. Such a book inevitably reflects the editor's own concerns, which in this instance is not regrettable.

This monumental contribution to the discussion of religion in this country is based upon exploratory studies and conferences undertaken at Princeton University. The Shaping of American Religion contains essays, most of them concerned with historical aspects of the American religious experience, which can be read with profit and interest. Religious Perspectives in American Culture offers fare which is not usually provided on menus of this kind. In addition to essays on education and political issues, there are others about the arts. Some, notably one thinks Richard P. Blackmur's treatment of religious poetry, are unusually perceptive. The Bibliography, prepared with extraordinary competence and persistence by Nelson R. Burr, is a splendid achievement which librarians will clasp to their bosoms.

What at first sight could appear to be a rather humdrum treatment of Kant's categorical imperative turns out to be an intelligent young man's discussion of ethics viewed in a potential "system" of thought about norms of conduct. The author scamps about somewhat boisterously on occasion but his argument is arresting.

KIRTLEY F. MATHER
An engagingly personalized account of the International Geophysical Year in which one of its most responsible scientific leaders gives the reader an abundance of factual data and a keen sense of the excitement of those who were engaged in that enterprise.

A vividly written and beautifully illustrated survey of astronomical knowledge and theory, well qualified to meet the desire of the general reader for a comprehensive view of the development of understanding of the universe around us.

The detailed and highly interesting story of the Mohole Project, ably told by the geophysicist mainly responsible for initiating and planning the attempt to drill through the crust of the earth into its mantle.

THE REPORTER
Editor: Anne Plaut
Consulting Editor: Carl Billman

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The expertly edited record of the International Conference on Science in the Advancement of New States held at Rehovoth, Israel, in 1960; a book that provides significant insights concerning the technological needs and eager aspirations of new nations in Africa and Asia.

Atoms and Men. By Louis Leprince-Ringuet. Translated by Elaine P. Halperin. Chicago. $4.95.
One of France's most distinguished nuclear physicists writes intently about the intellectual and spiritual qualities of the successful researcher, with interesting comments on the role of West and of scientists in atomic physics and the institutions in which research is organized.

Foresight and Understanding. By Stephen Toulmin. Indiana. $3.
Perceptive reflections on the historical evolution of scientific ideas lead to some new and stimulating thoughts concerning the distinctive purposes and goals properly pursued in scientific inquiry.

The Origins of Scientific Thought. By Giorgio De Santillana. Chicago. $5.95.
A deeply penetrating study of the birth of imaginative ideas of science in the centuries prior to 300 B.C., with a stimulating interpretation of the great philosophical ideas at the roots of the tree of knowledge.

Also Recommended:
Our Emerging Universe. By Allan Brom. Doubleday. $4.95.
Changing Views of the Universe. By Colm A. Ronan. Macmillan. $3.95.

LOUIS C. HUNTER
Trade with Communist Countries. By Alec Nove and Desmond Donnelly. Macmillan. $6.
These three volumes contribute to an understanding of the origins and operation of the Soviet regime. The Mendel volume is a brilliant study in intellectual foundations, centering in the pre-1917 controversy among radical groups over the course of economic development to be followed if the people of this largest underdeveloped country of Europe were to be freed from poverty and backwardness. Coexistence is a comprehensive and concise analysis of the conditions in underdeveloped countries which provide the occasion for East-West competition and the capabilities of East-West to supply the needs of these countries. The Nove-Donnelly monograph describes the char-
acter, the conditions, and the mechanisms of trade with several Communist nations.


This study explores the role and potential of private enterprise in stimulating development in the less advanced countries. It combines general analysis with case studies focusing on the rapid post-1945 increase of ventures in which business interests in advanced and less developed countries have joined forces to exploit business opportunities in the latter.


Based largely on the five-volume Oxford History of Technology, this work presents a wealth of material on nearly every segment of technology over several millennia.


Two political scientists deal in different ways with what is believed to be a central internal dilemma of our society: the dominant role of the giant organization.


These volumes are distinguished representatives of the two series in which they appear. While the authors share a common professional background, their volumes reflect significant differences in approach, style, and frame of reference.

Also Recommended:


Trade Union Democracy in Western Europe. By Walter Galeson. California. $2.25.

GUY A. CARDWELL


More than eight hundred large pages of compellingly readable text support the publisher's claim that this is a monumental study and will stand in the select company of definitive American biographies. Mr. Schorer's researches were exhaustive. He packs his chapters with details of Lewis' great successes and of his tormented decline. The generally sympathetic tone becomes sometimes, as the writer says, slightly ironical. Critical appraisal of Lewis' books is not attempted, for the obvious reason that they will not support intense scrutiny.


The first two volumes of the collected writings of Whitman, done under the general editorship of Gay W. Allen and Scully Bradley, carry the correspondence from 1842 to 1875. Two more volumes of letters and ten volumes for the rest of the prose and verse are in preparation. The set will be a major contribution to American scholarship. The present volumes are scrupulously edited and handsomely printed.


This ninth volume in a series on "Communism and Letters" begins with the social and political background of the Left Wing writer from 1912 to the early 1940's. The lively but fundamentally sad stories of selected Communists and fellow travelers are told with attention to cultural history and to the analysis of motives.


The Novels of Henry James. By Oscar Cullberg. Macmillan. $7.95.


As the above, selected titles suggest, theory of prose fiction and the analysis of prose fiction are becoming a major industry. Mr. Booth explores systematically the ways in which a writer imposes his fictional world on the reader. He says particularly interesting things about reliable narrators and intrusive authors as opposed to unreliable narrators and impersonal authors. His Chicago-school pluralism coupled with a final insistence on moral clarity may excite discussion. Mr. Cullberg comments sensibly on major works by James. What is more important, he threads his way through the mazes of scholarship on James and makes his book a useful compendium of the ideas and attitudes of other critics. The other volumes are listed as "in prep" or completion, in the rapidly increasing number of thematic studies of American literature: to the myth of Eden, to the dialectic of innocence and guilt, and to the role of folklore and ritual.

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25. Tr. French Prose (I)—Voltaire, Balzac (Texts) $5.95
26. Tr. French Prose (III)—Zola, Hugo, Sand (Texts) $5.95
27. 28. Lincoln's Speeches & Letters with Address before Congress by Carl Sandburg, Feb. 12, 1959. $5.95
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Atlantic Crossings Before Columbus. By Frederick J. Pohl. Norton. $4.50. Brings together a lot of scattered material on a fascinating subject.


JOHN COURNOS


The Hellenistic Origins of Byzantine Art. By D. V. Ainalov. Rutgers. $12.50. Translated from the Russian by Elizabeth and Serge Sobolevitch, this volume contains new material that rejects the formerly held idea that Roman art, rather than the Greek, gave rise to the art of Byzantium. Adequately illustrated.


The New Book of Modern Composers. Edited by David Ewen. Knopf. $7.50. Only lately Pablo Casals repudiated most of the modern music composed during the past forty years on the ground that while it is art it doesn't sing. Nonetheless modern music is enjoyed by a large public and has its champions and interpreters such as the authors of these two books, both excellent and actually complementing each other. In each case there are illuminating biographies.

Renaissance Europe. Edited by H. Busch and B. Lohse. Introduction by James Lees-Milne. Macmillan. $10. With commentaries on the superb illustrations of interiors and exteriors of famous buildings on the Continent and in England, this volume provides ample evidence of the love of art which moved the architects and artisans who built them.

Michelangelo's Theory of Art. By Robert J. Clements. New York. $10. Michelangelo himself was singularly silent about his art. Hence, this analysis of all known facts designed to reveal the deeper meaning of his creations is the more welcome.

Egypt. By Kurt Lange and Max Hermann. New York Graphic Society. $15. No praise can be too extravagant for this magnificent volume with its more than 200 illustrations in monochrome and in color which cover three thousand years of the arts of the Egyptian civilization.

El Greco Revisited. By Pé Lekemen. Macmillan. $12.50. The intimate association between El Greco's art and modern art confers on this study a particular significance. Clearly a labor of love, it introduces us to Cane, Venice, and Toledo, where the Greek artist spent many years, and with thoroughness, with its thoroughly Byzantine atmosphere and cruel Inquisitors, lives in these pages.

Also Recommended:


Impressionism: Golden Decade. By Elizabeth and Lawrence Hanson. Holt, Rinehart and Winston. $5.

EARL W. COUNT


The Osages. By John Joseph Mathews. Oklahoma. $7.95. From the oral traditions and historical records of a neolithic people, the author traces their story from mythic origins to forced coping with the incursive Europeans.

The Forest People. By Colin Turnbull. Simon and Schuster. $4.95. A young anthropologist lives among the African Pygmies, is accepted by them, and returns to tell about it.

Four Thousand Years Ago. By Geoffrey Bibby. Knopf. $6.95. In a series of imaginative, narrative scenes, the author swings a synchronizing telescope over the world of man during that tremendous second millennium B.C. from Scandinavia to the Nile, the Persian Gulf, and the Indus and Yellow Rivers.

The Living World of the Bible. By M. J. Stieve. World. $12.50. The archaeology of the Bible lands related with simple originality. Photographs with selected Biblical sections are treated as archaeological document, while the author supplies in running commentary the interpretations wrested by modern science.

Camonica Valley. By Emmanuel Anati. Knopf. $5.95. The story of one of the greatest archaeological finds—the figures and groups, dating from the Neolithic to the Iron Age, etched on the boulders and rock faces in an Alpine Valley above Bergamo.

The Down of Civilization. Edited by Stuart Piggott. Methuen. $28.50. Fourteen archaeologists have contributed to this coverage of the world, from man's inception to protohistory, complete with maps, charts, photographs, and drawings of reconstructed scenes.

Euliss and the Eulissian Mysteries. By George E. Mylonas. Princeton. $8.50. The archaeologist to whom the Greek government committed the final exposure of the site of the Cult of Demeter conducts a tour of the place through the centuries. A whole Greece without history is hardly thinkable; but its mysteries remain.


Egyptian, Mesopotamian, Persian, Hittite, Ugaritic, Linear B, Central Asiatic Turkish runes: the triumph of the tool that opened them biographically told in satisfying detail.

Also Recommended:


Perspectives in American Indian Culture Change. Edited by Edward H. Spicer. Chicago. $10.


Eskimo Childhood and Interpersonal Relations. By Margaret Lantis. Washington. $4.75.


Primitive Man and His Ways. By Kaj Birket-Smith. World. $4.95.

Address Changes

Members are requested to use a KEY REPORTER stencil if possible in notifying Phi Beta Kappa of a change of residence. Otherwise, the address to which Phi Beta Kappa mail was previously sent, as well as chapter and year of initiation, should be included in the notice. This information should be directed to Phi Beta Kappa, 1811 Q Street, N.W., Washington 9, D. C. Please allow at least four weeks' advance notice.


THE KEY REPORTER
SENATE AWARDS ANNUAL BOOK PRIZES

The three Phi Beta Kappa book awards for 1961 were presented at the Senate dinner on December 1. The prize winners each received $1,000 for their entries.

The winner of the Christian Gauss Award is Charles R. Anderson, professor of American literature at Johns Hopkins University, for Emily Dickinson's Poetry: Stairway of Surprise, published by Holt, Rinehart and Winston. This is the first year that the award, offered annually since 1951, was given to an entry from a commercial press. It also marks the first time that a study of an American subject has emerged as the prize winner. The presentation to Professor Anderson was made by Professor Alfred Harbage of Harvard University, chairman of the selection committee. In commenting on the book, a member of the committee said: "This book seems to me to combine a number of qualities: scholarly research of the best kind; a knowledge in depth of the problem he is raising; and a real and vivid critical sense when dealing with the poetry."

The third Phi Beta Kappa Science Award went to Martin Lindauer, Privatdozent and Oberassistent at the Zoological Institute, University of Munich. His book is Communication Among Social Bees, published by Harvard University Press. Dr. Lindauer was not present at the dinner, but announcement of the award was made by Dr. William G. Pollard, executive director of the Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies, who was chairman of the committee of judges.

Dr. Lindauer's prize-winning book describes in detail the experiments by which the "language" of bees was deciphered. A member of the award committee spoke of the book in these words: "It is highly significant in that it places behavior in an evolutionary sequence. Lindauer is a student and associate of Karl von Frisch who performed the initial investigations on communication in the honey bee, but Lindauer has added the data that von Frisch did not investigate directly."

W. T. Stace, Stuart Professor Emeritus of Philosophy at Princeton University, received the second Award in History, Philosophy, and Religion, for Mysticism and Philosophy, published by J. B. Lippincott Company. In his book, Professor Stace investigates the question, What bearing, if any, does what is called "mystical experience" have upon the more important problems of philosophy? A member of the selection committee said of the book: "It contains a meticulous and objective critical analysis of the experiences of mystics of many ages and many countries and of the interpretations which have been, or ought to be, given to them. The author's conclusions are by no means traditional; they are at times surprising, and he is pleasantly argumentative about them."

This year's competition was open to qualified entries published between July 1, 1960, and June 30, 1961.

Disposition of Keys

Numerous inquiries have reached the national office in regard to the disposition of a Phi Beta Kappa key after the owner's death. The only rule about this is that the key may not be worn by anyone who is not a member of the Society, although keys may be retained by relatives or friends as keepsakes.

The United Chapters suggests that a key be returned to the electing chapter to be given to a new member who cannot afford to buy one. The name of the original owner and his year of election can be erased, and the new name and year engraved in their place. Keys being returned to the electing chapter should be addressed to the chapter secretary.

Winter 1961-62:

Dealing with the Russians over Berlin  •  David Riesman
The Planet Mars  •  Gerard de Vaucouleurs
The Responsibility of Mind  •  Perry Miller
The Early Lyric in Gaelic  •  Padraig O Broin
If Deterrence Fails  •  Mark Hedden
Arms, Policies and Games  •  Irving Louis Horowitz
The New Irony: Sickniks and Others  •  Benjamin DeMott

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WINTER, 1961
Chapters Sponsor Many Programs  (Continued from page 1)

member of the junior class. At Wheaton College, an annual scholarship of $400 is presented to an outstanding member of the senior class for graduate work. The funds for the scholarship are raised by contributions from faculty and alumni members. For the past six years, the chapter at the University of Rochester has maintained a scholarship loan fund. Its purpose is to award loans and scholarships to graduate students at the University who show unusual promise or ability. Preference is given to graduate students in the fields of the humanities and the social sciences. The fund is administered by a Board of Trustees, five in number, with one being elected each year by the Executive Board of the chapter.

The scholarship program sponsored by the University of Colorado is designed to award seven scholarships of $150 each to talented members of the incoming senior class. Since 1955, the Beloit chapter has awarded $100 annually to the highest ranking member of the junior class. Funds for the scholarship are raised by alumni contributions.

Many chapters do not limit their recognition programs to upperclass students. Birmingham-Southern College chapter co-operates with the college each year in awarding six scholarships of $500 each to entering freshmen on the basis of the results of competitive examinations. The purpose of the awards is to recognize and reward outstanding scholastic achievement and to enable the scholarship holders to develop further their talents. The scholarships are renewable annually upon approval of an interviewing committee.

Annual Recognition Dinner

The University of Southern California chapter sponsors an annual recognition dinner for freshmen and sophomores who have high scholastic averages. The program is designed to recognize superior achievement early in the college career with the hope that it will be an incentive to continued good work. The University of Richmond chapter presents books to outstanding freshmen. The awards are made in the name of the late R. E. Loving, who served as secretary of the chapter for thirty-one years.

At Drake University, the chapter awards an annual scholarship to an outstanding freshman enrolled in the liberal arts curriculum who was graduated from a Des Moines high school. The chapter last year voted to increase the award from $150 to $300.

Certificates are awarded to those members of the junior class at Washington and Jefferson who maintain a 2.4 average (3 is a perfect average) for their first four semesters. The chapter also presents lapel pins and certificates to those members of the sophomore class who were on the Dean's List during both semesters of their freshman year.

In order to encourage students with superior academic standing, the Tulane chapter sends a special invitation to all students on the Dean's List at Newcomb College and at the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, inviting them to attend the two lectures sponsored each year by the chapter.

The University of Pennsylvania program takes a different form than the traditional scholarship plan, known as the Phi Beta Kappa Fund for the University Library. The fund has been in existence for twenty-five years, and during that time contributions received from members have reached $3,700. In the early years, the fund represented gifts from two or three bibliophiles, but last year more than sixty-five members contributed to the book fund.

The chapter at DePauw University awards a ten-dollar gift certificate from a local book store to the highest ranking member of the junior class enrolled in the College of Liberal Arts.